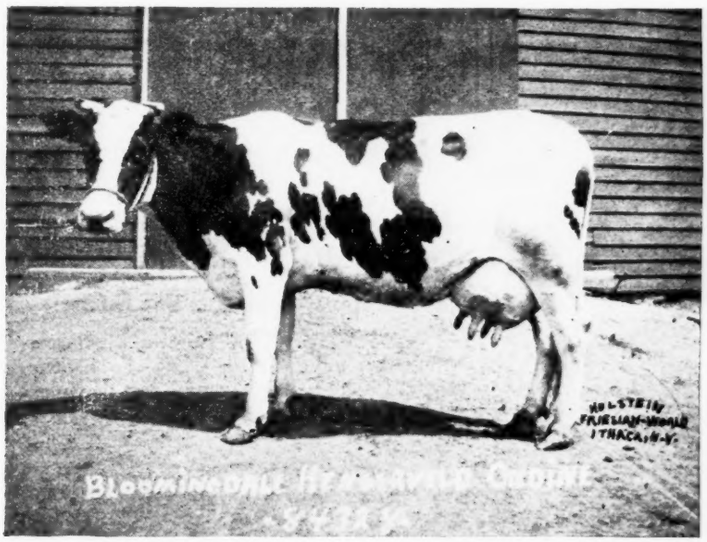
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN WORLD

Vol. VII ITHACA, NEW YORK, JULY 22, 1910. No. 14



BLOOMINGDALE HENGERVELD ONDINE, 84328

Daughter of Hengerveld DeKol. Record 390 lbs. milk, 19.10 butter in 7 days at 2 years, 1 mo.; 440.6 lbs. milk, 25.31 lbs. in 7 days at 3 years, 2 mo.; 520 lbs. milk, 26 44 lbs butter, in 7 days, 2189.8 milk, 107.93 lbs. butter in 30 days at 4 years, 2 mo.

Owner, A. A. Cortelyou, Somerville, N. J.

Breeders' Directory

Your herd published in this directory at $1.00 per year.

ILLINOIS.

Apiary Farm — Holsteins. N. A. Kluck, Route 4, Lena, Ill.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Edgelake Farm Herd, B. W. Potter & Son, Rutland, Worcester county.

MICHIGAN.

Sexton's Herd, W. K. Sexton, Howell, Livingston county.

MISSOURI.

Ganzdale Herd, Caspar A. Gantz, King City, Gentry County.

NEBRASKA.

Rock Brook Farm, H. C. Glissman, Sta. B., R. F. D., Omaha.

NEW JERSEY.

Bloomingdale Herd, A. A. Cortelyou, Somerville, Somerset county.

Gem Herd, Holsteins, J. G. Drake, Somerville, Somerset county.

NEW YORK.

Old Home, A. R. O. Holstein-Friesians. E. S. Robinson, Forestville, Chautauqua county.

Maple Ridge Herd, C. H. Fitch & Sons, Burlington Flats, Otsego county.

C. H. Young, R. D. No. 2, Mt. Vision, Otsego county.

Linden Ledge Herd, Madison Cooper, Watertown.

Fly Brook Herd, C. A. Talbot, Edmeston, Otsego county.

Corning Herd, L. H. Corning, Cortland, Cortland county.

C. F. Corey, Pennellville, Oswego county.

Maple Lawn Herd, Lawrence L. Grow, Ft. Jackson, St. Lawrence county.

Maple Lawn Stock Farm—H.-F. Cattle. F. L. Hess, Phoenix, Oswego Co.

Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, C. F. Hunt, Manlius, Onondaga county.

Lewis's Herd, Harris Lewis, Norwich, Chenango county.

Watervale Stock Farm, D. E. Carley, Manlius, Onondaga Co., R. 3.

Hilldale Stock Farm, J. A. Stanton, New Woodstock, Madison county.

Brookside-Moyerdale Herd, The Stevens Brothers-Hastings Co., Lacona.

Oakland Herd, H.-F. Cattle, T. A. Mitchell, Weedsport, Cayuga county.

Riverview Herd, H.-F. Cattle, T. A. Page, West Edmeston, Otsego county.

OHIO.

Clearview Herd, Holstein-Friesians. J. S. Clifton, Alvordton, Williams Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Springdale Herd, H. M. Lyon & Sons, Wyalusing, Bradford county.

Spring Brook Stock Farm, Walter M. Cruttenden, Mansfield, Tioga county.

Riverside Farm Herd, J. G. Kerrick, Towanda, Bradford county, H.-F. Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Chester White Swine.

Milanhurst Stock Farm, John I. Elsbree, Milan, Bradford county.

Keystone Farm, H.-F. Cattle, C. A. Pratt, LeRaysville, Bradford county.

VIRGINIA.

Hygeia Herd, W. Fitzhugh Carter, M. D., owner. Address W. F. Carter, Jr., agent, Crozet, Albermarle county.

VERMONT.

Cloverdale Farm Herd, J. G. White & Son, Brandon, Rutland county.

Marble Valley Herd, J. H. Mead & Son, West Rutland, Rutland county.

King Fayne Segis No. 46767.

THE ONLY SON OF

Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead

Record 35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days, being the largest 7 day record ever made, and sired by the great

KING SEGIS OF MOYERDALE FAME

Stands at the head of the Bloomingdale Herd. We offer a few young bulls by this great sire out of daughters of Hengerveld De Kol, Paul Beets De Kol, and Johanna Rue 3d's Lad.

Jacob Reger, Supt. **A. A. CORTELYOU**

Belle Mead, N. J., R. F. D. **Somerville, N. J.**

High-Class at Brookview

We are breeders and not dealers. Some of the good ones, you know, 17-lb. two-year-olds to 32-lb aged cow.

E. E. SISSON

Allegany Co. **Almond, N. Y.**

BROOK FARM HERD

offers for sale a fine young bull, born Oct. 18, 1906. Sire, Almeda Luecke 2d's son 30266, a son of Dekol Burke and out of Almeda Luecke 2d, 18.63 lbs. butter at 2 yrs. 4 mos. old, (a world's record when made) and is a daughter of Aaltje Salo 3d's Tritomia Netherland. Dam is out of a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. Price $50.

C. H. BATES, Prop.

Morris Plains, N. J. - - R. F. D., No. 2

THE STEVENS HERD

Established by Henry Stevens in 1876

OFFERS

some extra good, young bulls by Korndyke Butter Boy aud Walker Korndyke Segis, from A. R. O. dams. We would be glad to tell you about them.

Our herd numbers 200 head and we want to sell.

Our prices are right.

HENRY STEVENS & SON,

Brookside Stock Farm, : Lacona, Oswego Co., N. Y.

The Holstein-Friesian World

IS PRINTED BY

ATKINSON & MITCHELL

PUBLISHERS OF

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GENERAL JOB PRINTING

122 South Tioga St. - - - - - Ithaca, N. Y.

Holstein-Friesian World

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JEWEL KORNDYKE BUTTER BOY.

(At 11 months old.)

No. 67270. Born April 13, 1909. Owned by B. E. Mead, Lacona, N. Y.

Individually a splendid animal—straight, finly developed, robust and vigorous.

SIRE—DeKol 2d's Butter Boy 3d, who has 91 A. R. O. daughters and 43 A. R. O. sons, and in respect to both daughters and sons, is far ahead of any other sire. One of his dauaghters holds the World's year's semi-official record of 18,349.3 lbs. milk, 849.94 lbs. butter, as a senior 2-year-old (2 years and 8 months); and two of his sons are sires of 30-lb. cows. He is, without doubt, as great a son as his dam, the foundation cow, DeKol 2d, ever produced; and he ranks easily among the three or four leading A. R. O. sires of the breed.

DAM—Jewel Korndyke. Record, at 4 years, 5 months—25.65 lbs. butter in 7 days; average per cent. fat, 4.12; 101.51 lbs. butter in 30 days; average per cent. fat, 4.12. Dam of Jewel Korndyke 2d, with a record, at 3 years 6 months, of 22.82 lbs. butter in 7 days, anad 92.62 lbs. in 30 days.

Jewel Korndyke has 87 1-2 per cent. the same breeding as the two 30-lb. cows, Pontiac Rag Apple and Pontiac Clothilde DeKol 2d; and she is a three-fourths sister to the very noted young sire, King of the Pontiacs.

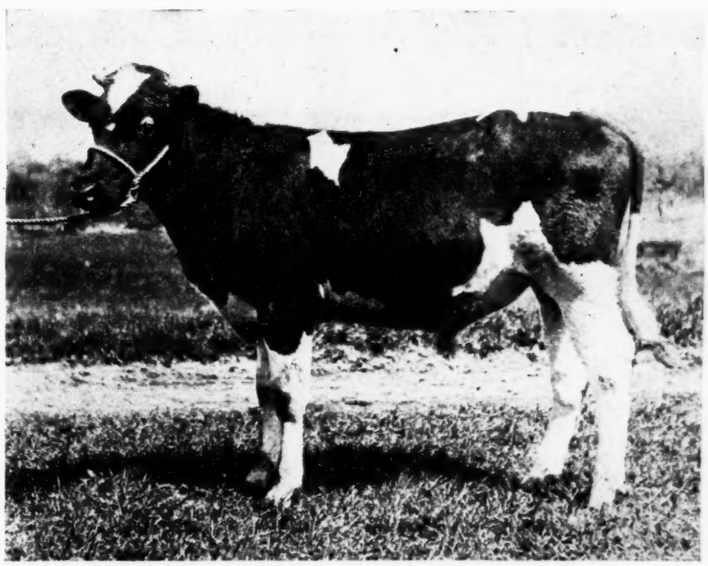
Dam's Sire—Pontiac Korndyke, who has four 30-lb. daughters.

Dam's Dam—Pontiac Jewel. Record, 30.72 lbs. butter in 7 days; average, per cent. fat, 4.14; 122.54 lbs. butter in 30 days; average per cent. fat, 4.54—a higher test than for the 7 days She is a full sister to Pontiac Artis, with a record of 31.71 lbs. butter in 7 days and 129.43 lbs. in 30 days; and with a semi-official year's record of 1,076.91 lbs. butter, 21,834.7 lbs. milk. This is the second largest year's butter record ever made in semi-official test, being exceeded only by that of Colantha 4th's Johanna.

Pontiac Jewel was sired by Hengerveld DeKol (who has 115 A. R. O. daughters, four of which are 30-lb. cows and 24 A. R. O. sons, and her dam is a 20-lb. daughter of Rag Apple's Clothilde Artis, who has the distinction of being the granddam of five 30-lb. cows.

I cannot take more space to present the breeding of this youngster, whom I believe to be one of the very best bred Holstein-Friesians living. Many of the present day breeders regard De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d as the most desirable bull to choose as the sire of a herd bull—and, of course, since the death of this noted animal, his sons, from dams of available merit, have been practically out of the market. It is entirely safe to say that DeKol 2d's Butter Boy 3d never produced a son from a better bred line of breeding on his dam's side than appears in the pedigree of Jewel Korndyke Buter Boy. The dam herself is an ideal specimen of the typical dairy Holstein-Friesian, and she is one of the largest of Pontiac Korndyke's daughters.

Since Mr. Mead's establishment of a herd of his own (he having been formerly in partnership with the Stevens Brothers, I have been associated with him in the purchase and sale of cattle, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to me that he has at the head of his herd so splendidly bred a young bull as Jewel Korndyke Buter Boy. We selected this youngster with the express view of combining in a herd sire the blood of the families that we in our practical experience, had been long familiar with, and whose history we knew. We are thoroughly acquainted with this fellow's pedigree, and know that it contains no weak places—every line is strong. The youngster is a son of DeKol 2d's Butter Boy 3d and a grandson of DeKol 2d, and his dam combines, in the closest degree, the blood of the two sires of the breed having four 30-lb. daughters, while her dam represents an extraordinary line of 30-lb. transmitting dams. For practical breeding purposes, knowing what I do of the ancestors of Jewel Korndyke Butter Boy, I don't think I should care to exchange him for any other untried sire living today—and by this I mean a sire not yet old enough to have any calves of his own.



JEWEL KORNDYKE BUTTER BOY 67270.
At 11 Months Old. Owner, B. E. Mead, Lacona, N. Y.

E. M. HASTINGS.

Lacona, N. Y., July 18, 1910.

HOW LONG WILL THE CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY IGNORE DAIRYING?

The following is clipped from the Pacific Dairy Review:

Professor E. J. Wickson, director of the experiment station of the University of California, has issued an elaborate plan and schedule of work that is to be undertaken during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1910, and which has been submitted to the Regents of the University and approved by them. In all eleven different propositions are included each one giving a more or less detailed account of what it is proposed to do, but absolutely nothing is mentioned about any work in connection with the line of animal or dairy husbandry. Indeed, so far as the University is concerned, its past and present activities would lead one to believe that the state has no interest in the lines of animal or dairy husbandry, while the fact is that these two lines of industry go further toward feeding and clothing the people of California than all others combined, and the problems in connection with them upon which success depends are just as important as are those in horticultural, viticultural, cereal and other lines of farming.

We are not disposed to find fault with Director Wickson and his staff, who are probably doing all they can to get the best results for the tax payers' money, but the livestock and dairy interests have for years been wondering how much longer they are to be ignored by the state university. With the acquisition of the big University Farm at Davis we had hopes that these interests would have the representation they are entitled to, but it seems to have been captured bag and baggage by the horticultural, viticultural and cereal growing departments of the University. It looks as though the only way to get around this tendency to ignore animal and dairy husbandry is for these interests to establish an institution based on their industries and make it independent of the rule of the University of California, but it is hoped this won't be necessary.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper, it is an invitation to subscribe.

WANTED

One copy Volume XIII of Herd Book—The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

ROCKDALE FARM, BREWSTER, N. Y.

Have a few very choice young

BULLS

that will sell, taking entire pay in calves by them. Thus you can make a fine Rockdale bull pay for himself.

Field Notes.

The Cornell Summer School has registered 960 students. Last year the total registration was 889.

The great Holstein-Friesian sire, King of the Hengervelds, owned by Reed & Knowles of Howell, has been shipped to Auburn, Mass., where he will be used for the next three months in the herd of Holstein-Friesians owned by F. P. Knowles.—Mich. Dairy Farmer.

The Stevens Brothers are cutting ice these days in a new Moyer touring car. Perhaps we should explain that H. A. Moyer of Syracuse, has just placed upon the market, what is pronounced by those who have seen it, a most elegant touring automobile. The Stevens car is one of the first sold.

J. R. Loomis, of the firm of Jones & Loomis, proprietors of Beacondale Farms, Newport News, Va., writes: "Everything is looking up down here in the south. Crops are promising, and plenty doing in the Holsten-Friesian line. We shipped a nice bunch of sixteen head of registered stuff to South Carolina this week as a foundation herd.

Mr. Chas. J. Welch, the Los Banos, California, breeder, recently transferred ten head of Holstein-Friesians to Central America. One of the buyers is General F. Figueroa, of Salvador, who purchased three females and one bull. Senor Francis G. de Machon, of Salvador, also purchased three females and a bull. Mrs. Mercedes b Melendez, of Salvador, bought one female and one bull.

A public sale of Holstein-Friesians is scheduled for September 29 at North Yakima, Washington. The contributors are H. C. Davis, Granger; J. P. & E. B. Marks, North Yakima; Wm. Todd & Sons, North Yakimaa, and John L. Spokane. R. E. Haeger, auctioneer. E. M. Hastings of Lacona, N. Y., is to compile the pedigrees and attend to the publication of the catalogue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. S. Averill's ad tells where the King of the Butter Kings is now stationed.

For a bull calf out of the King of the Butter Kings, write C. S. Averill, The Yates, Syracuse, N. Y.

For a rare chance to secure a dozen young heifers read advertisement of Rivenburgh Bros., Munnsville, N. Y.

Oakland Farm offers a bunch of eight heifers for a foundation herd. T. A. Mitchell, Weedsport, N. Y., proprietor.

Mr. E. M. Hastings of Lacona, N. Y., handles Holstein-Friesian cattle by the car load. See adv.

For the date of the first sale of the Hunt-Cleveland Sale Company consult their half-page advertisement in this issue

For sons of King of the Pontiacs and King Pontiac Champion, see ad of Stevens Bros. Company. Liverpool, N. Y.

The Fock Brewng Company of Williamsport, Pa., is offering some young buls of very choice breeding. Consult advertisement.

If you want a proven sire, son of Lord Netherland DeKol and a 21-lb dam read the advertisement of E. C. Brill of Stewartsville, N. J., which appears in this issue.

Breeders' Bulletin Board

FINE CALVES FOR A CHOICE HERD

Recently Mr. W. H. Grenell of Pierrepont Manor, whose herd is already noted for its high breeding, visited Lakeside and selected two very choice heifers of the Model Family—both by Lakeside Model King, one from Pet King Neta 3d, 20.31 lbs. butter at 2 years, one of the fine daughters of President Butter Boy, whose daughters have become famous for their beauty, uniformity and butter production.

The other was from Ida Lyons 2d, the best 4 year daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol. She made as a 4-year-old 29.12 lbs. butter in 7 days, 117.11 lbs. in 30 days. For 30 days she averaged 90.9 lbs. milk per day, which was decidedly the largest record for both milk and butter ever made by a 4-year-old daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol.

As a 5-year-old she gave 105 1-2 lbs. milk in a day. These are heifers which will be heard from in the future if they have an opportunity.

E. A. POWELL.

KING PONTIAC CHAMPION SOLD TO FRED PABST OF OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

Editor, H.-F. World:

The sale of a son of King of the Pontiacs out of a 31.3-lb. cow and all the heifer calves we had by him is surely worth telling the readers of the Holstein-Friesian World. Mr. Fred Pabst of Oconomowoc, Wis., assisted by Professor Fuller, of the Wisconsin State College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis., after a tour among the leading herds of Wisconsin, Ohio, New York and Massachusetts, selected this bull, King Pontiac Champion, as the best in the market, in breeding and individuality. After looking over his calves, and the great two-year-old sisters of this bull, their minds were fully made up, for the magnificent daughters of King of the Pontiacs and the World's records they are making in both the

GREENWOOD HERD

Offers 3 young bulls sired by PIETJE ORMSBY BURKE, No. 49751, whose dam and sire's dam average 29.89 lbs. each. His 3 nearest dams average 29.17 lbs. each and his 6 nearest dams average 27.07 each.

The dams of these young bulls are 3 A. R. O. daughters of PRINCE YBMA SPOFFORD whose dam and sire's dam average 28.20 lbs. butter each in 7 days, 97 lbs. milk in 1 day and over 88 lbs. each for 30 days.

These young bulls are of large size, straight and level, 3-4 white and from young A. R. O. cows who will increase their present records and thus greatly add to the value of their offspring.

Buy now and let their value increase in your hands.

E. H. KNAPP & SON — 20 Miles South of Syracuse, D. L. & W. R. R. — **Fabius, N. Y.**

MOYERDALE HERD

Twelve 20-lb. 2-year-olds. five 26-lb. 3-year-olds, fifty officially tested daughters, for

KING SEGIS, at Six Years

Four of his daughters have held world's records:

Segis Walker Pietertje, 2 years, 29 days; Butter 24.91.
Princess Segis, 2 years, 29 days; Butter 24.48.
Belle Segis, 3 yars, 6 months, 28 days; Butter 7 days, 28.80.
Leila Inka DeKol,2d, 2 years,9 months,1 day (1st calf); Butter 7 days,24.62.

Only a few choice Bull calves for sale.

James Gillette, Supt., H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y.

official and semi-official tests show the value of this line of breeding. Mr. Pabst intends to keep every heifer calf he had from us, and all he has dropped sired by his new bull, develop them and give them every possible chance. Maid Mutual DeKol, dam of King Pontiac Champion, produced 31.3 lbs. butter in seven days, and was sired by a son of DeKol 2d out of a 25-lb. four-year-old. The dam of King Pontiac Champion has a 31-lb. butter record, and has a sister with over 33-lbs. while his sire has four 30-lb. sisters and his dam, Pontiac Lunde Hengerveld, also has four 30-lb. sisters.

To mate with King Pontiac Champion, Mr. Pabst took four daughters of DeKol 2d's Butter Boy 2d who is too well known to readers of this paper to need any special mention. His sons and daughters both show his merit as a sire. One daughter of our King Segis Pontiac, whose sire is King Segis and whose dam is Pontiac Clothilde DeKol 2d, 30.27 lbs. butter in seven days, full sister to Pontiac Rag Apple, 31.7 lbs., was also included as was Neta Clothilde Perfection and her two daughters, Neta Clothilde Perfection 3d, and 4th, the latter a grand yearling heifer. Neta herself has A. R. O. records of 26.64 lbs. butter in seven days, 109 lbs. butter in 30 days, and has given 100 lbs. milk in a day, while her daughter, Neta 3d made 20.47 lbs. butter in seven days with her first calf as a two-year-old. These were show animals and promising candidates for the 30-lb. list. We will expect to see these animals mentioned many times by Mr. Gardner in his reports on official tests.

STEVENS BROTHERS CO.

KING PONTIAC QUEEN PRODUCES 733.36 LBS. IN A YEAR.

Editor, H.-F. World:

Dear Sir—We have just received from Mr. M. H. Gardner, Supt. of Advanced Registry, the report of the years work of the second daughter of King of the Pontiacs to complete a year's semi official test. It wil be remembered that the first daughter to complete a year's work, K. P. Alcartra, produced 15,528.3 lbs. milk, 761.46 lbs. of butter in 365 days. Now K. P. Queen comes along with 14,578.5 lbs. milk, and 733.36 lbs. of butter in 365 days, also as a junior two-year old, while for the year her milk averaged 4.02 per cent. butterfat. The other dauaghters of our great bull started this year on the yearly test, promise to equal or surpass the work of their older sisters. King of the Pontiacs is the only bull of the breed to sire two junior two-year-old daughters that have produced in semi-official test more than 700 lbs. of butter in a year. We believe the daughters of this great bull will, when they arrive at maturity, stand at the head of the breed. As two-year-old heifers with first calf, four of them have given over 70 lbs. of milk in a day, one of them over 75 lbs. The average test for the entire 32 of his tested daughters is over 3.9 per cent. fat.

Very respectfully yours,
STEVENS BROTHERS CO.

HILLHURST FARM.

Oneida, N. Y., July 16, 1910.

Editor, H.F. World:

We wish to call your attention to the fact that you are forwarding your paper to our former address, Oneida, N. Y., while our address in adv. we are carrying reads, Munnsville, N. Y., R. No 1. If we are not mistaken we advised you of our change of address when we changed same in ad. It as yet has not inconvenienced us only that your paper reacies us a few days later than it would if forwarded as above stated. We do not want to be behind the tmes and ask that you kindly attend to change of address.

There has been an unusually large call for stock this season and our sales have extended over many states although we have placed more heifers and heifer calves within a radius of fifty miles than we ever have before. In a good many instances we have sold stock by mail and have yet to hear of one dissatisfied customer. Owing to the very satisfactory price that we have been receiving for milk this season we have concluded to retain all of the producing cows that our stables will aaccommodate the coming season and for that reason we have concluded to sacrifice twelve exceptionally fine youngsters ranging in age from one year to twenty months. A few of which have been bred and the others that are old enough to breed we will breed to our great sire just purchased whose dam has a record of over 27 lbs. butter in seven days, and grand-

Pedigree and Production Breeding and Butter

KING OF THE PONTIACS

The only sire to have TWO junior two-year-old daughters make over 700 lbs. of buttrr in a year's semi-official test.

The only bull that ever sired a two-year-old heifer that made more than 26 lbs. of butter in seven day official test; with her first calf.

The only bull that ever sired a heifer that made more than 100 lbs. of butter in 30 days as a two-year-old, after dropping first calf.

His offspring have type, size, constitution, conformation and also DO THE BUSINESS, for seven days, for thirty days, and for the year.

Choice bull calves by him and his great son, KING PONTIAC CHAMPION, whose dam is Maid Mutual De-Kol, 31.3 lbs. butter in 7 days.

STEVENS BROTHERS CO. : : Liverpool, N. Y.

32.91 lb. BULL FOR SALE

¶ A son of Buttercup Clothilde Pietertje, record 32.91 lbs., and sired by Artis De Kol Walker, son of Beauty Pietertje, record 30.50 lbs.

¶ Prilly, Beauty Pietertje, Lillian Walker Pietertje, Ruby Walker Pietertje, and Segis Walker Pietertjes, average 27.66 lbs., world's records for five generations. :-: :-: :-: :-: :-: :-:

Hamilton Stock Farms - A. A. Hartshorn, Prop.

HAMILTON, N. Y.

dam, a record of over 25. He was sired by a son of King Segis whose dam is a daughter of Paul Beets. We have not collected the necessary material to give you all the details regarding this young bull but think that we have something that is far out of the ordinary. As soon as time and opportunity afford we will write you giving full details with reference to this youngster. We want to say that if any one is looking for a young herd of nice straight well bred, handsomely marked, healthy heifers we do not think they could do better than to come and look these youngsters over. We will make the prices reasonable and as they are growing right into money every day we do not see how any one could make any mistake in investing their money. It is a great sacrifice on our part as we had intended to keep and develop them, but as it is necessary for us to dispose of some of our stock we deem it advisable to sell the heifers rather than to sacrifice some of our large producing cows.

Trusting that our change of adv. will reach you in time for current issue and wishing you continued success with your valuable and up to date journal, we are,

RIVENBURGH BROS.
F. H. Rivenburgh.

NUGGETS.

The automobile makes the money go.

Now that we are going to have the Postal Savings Bank, everybody can have a bank account.

"Every dog his day hafes und every cat the night's got."

A justice court—a place where justice is dispensed with.

An educated fool can proclaim his folly in several languages.

When John D. begins laying up treasures in heaven—look out for the millenium.

There are some things we invariably learn to do backwards—sit down for instance.

"Beat swords into ploughshares, and spears into pruning hooks", i. e. stop killing and go to tilling.

THE FARMER.

The farmer who is yy
Enough to take his ee,
And study with his ii
And think of what he cc;
He hears the clatter of the jj,
As they each other tt,
And sees that when a tree dkk
It makes a home for bb.
A yoke of oxen he will uu,
With many haws and gg,
And their mistakes he will xqq
When plowing for his pp.
He little buys, but much he sells,
And therefore little oo;
And when he hoes his soil by spells
He also soils his hose.

—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

A SCALEY STORY.

A Major loved a maiden so,
His warlike heart was soft as Do.
He would often kneel to her and say:
"Thou art my life and only Ray.
Oh, if but kinder thou wouldst be,
And sometimes sweetly smile on Me.
Thou art my earth, my guiding star;
I love thee near, I love thee Fa.
My passion I cannot control—
Thou art the idol of my Sol."
The maid suggests his asking pa,
The Major cries: "what, I? Oh, La!"
The Major rose from bended knee,
And went to father for to Si.
The father thought no match was finer,
The Major once had been a Minor.
They married soon and after that
Dwelt in the rooms all in one Flat.
So happy ends this little tale,
For they lived on the grandest Scale.

—Young's Magazine.

The President of the American Fork and Hoe Company is not only a manufacturer of national reputation, but he is also one of our most progressive and successful Holstein breeders. This captain of industry, T. H. Russell, Geneva, Ohio, is buildng up a great herd; in fact, he now has a larger number of 20-lb. cows than any other breeder west of New York state; and his sales of cattle are enormous. The judgment of such a man ought to be worth something. Mr. Russell placed an order with E M. Hastings, Lacona, N. Y., (May 23) for a carload of cows; and later wrote that he was more than pleased with the way he had been treated, and would look to the same source when in need of more cattle. Mr. Russell has all his pedigrees edited in the Hastings office. A word to the wise is sufficient.

KING OF THE BUTTER KINGS

NOTICE:—To the Holstein-Friesian Breeders, that the famous King of the Butter Kings will hereafter be located at the Whitney Point Stock Farm, Whitney's Point, N. Y. Those desiring his service and pedigree, address

C. S. AVERILL, The Yates Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

SIR KORNDYKE PONTIAC ARTIS, 46301

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A Journal for the Holstein-Friesian Breeder, the Dairyman and General Farmer.

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C. G. BROWN, B. S., B. S. A.
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Assisted by a corps of able contributors.

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Editorials

The Hunt-Cleveland Sale Company.

Elsewhere in this issue of the World will be found the announcement of the first semi-annual sale of the Hunt-Cleveland Sale Company. Holstein-Friesian breeders throughout the length and breadth of the land have come to regard the annual Hunt Consignment Sale and the annual Cleveland Consignment Sale as idisees of the progress of the breed in its triumphal conquest of the country. The mere announcement that these two enterprising and successful sale promoters have united their energy, skill and experience in tne conduct of a semi-annual sale is a sufficient guarantee tnat these sales will be the most popular evets throughout the year in Holstein-Friesian circles. The success of any sale depends largely upon the degree of confidence which the general public may place in the promoters. The success of these sales are assured.

Rather Misleading.

The following paragraph appears in the July 7 Country Gentleman:

"In a series of experiments conducted at the Storrs Experiment Station in Connecticut to show the effect of various foods on pigs, skim-milk produced better results than rich milk or even poor whole milk. One lot of pigs was fed all the skim-milk they would drink. The second lot was fed on ordinary whole milk, and the third lot was fed on rich milk. At the end of 40 days the pigs receiving the skim-milk made an average gain of 31 lbs. The pigs receiving the ordinary milk made an average gain of 27.4 lbs., and the lot receiving the rich milk made an average gain of 21.1 lbs. As the trial progressed, this rate of gain was maintained."

From the acocunt of the Storrs experiment, published in Bulletin No. 31, of that institution, November, 1904, page 6 we quote: "Table 41 shows, in upper division, the gain made by pigs when fed milk ad libitum. For the first 40 days the pair receiving skim milk gained 62 pounds; the pair receiving milk poor in fat, 54.8 pounds; and the pair receiving milk rich in fat, 42.2 pounds. For the next ten days the gain was for each pair 22 pounds, 20.5 pounds, and 3.5 pounds respectively. From 50 to 60 days the results were 20 pounds gain, 21 pounds gain, and 6 pounds loss respectively. After 40 days of feeding the pair receiving the milk rich in fat were affected with loss of appetite and diarrhea, and finally did not consume enough to sustain life."

"As the trial progressed, this rate of gain was maintained," was it? The Country Gentleman should put on its spectacles.

Erosion, Transportation and Redeposition of Soil.

INTRODUCTION.

All soil comes from disintegrated rock. Since the first rock surface appeared above the waters, the formation of soils has been going on. The expansion and contraction caused by change of temperature, the oxydizing power of the air, the dissolving power of water carrying acids in solution, the abrading power of currents, the grinding of glaciers, the beat of tides and dash of waves,—all, contribute to the disintegration of rocks, and the formation of soil.

Rarely does soil remain for any considerable length of time in the place where it is formed. Often the forces that contribute to its formation, constitute the agents by which it is transported. There are no "eternal hills." The soil that today is resting upon the hill-side, tomorrow may be on its way to the ocean. Though mountains may not be "plucked up and cast into the sea," they are worn down and transported thither.

The soil that has been formed by the slow disintegration of surface rock, is susceptible, under the powerful influence of heat, and pressure and time of retransformation into solid rock; thus, another cycle is complete. And thus the permanency of the law of change is again illustrated.

It is not for man to match his puny physical power against the persistent and resistless energy of Nature; but, who will venture to set bounds to the possibilities of his intellect? If he may not oppose, he may direct and control. He may bring Nature's forces to do his work and his bidding; make destructive agencies contribute to his good; and, even set Nature to reconstruct her own ravages.

It is my purpose in this essay; first,—to glance at the records of recent geological time to see if we can gain some conception of Nature's ways, and the Magnitude of her works; second,—to review briefly man's relation to the subject in the past; to discuss his moral obligations to the problem in the future, and to consider some measures which may ameliorate his condition, and extend his dominion.

PART I—NATURE'S WORK.

The erosion of soil may take place by either mechanical or chemical agencies. I shall attempt to treat these separately, though I may not entirely succeed, since, in Nature they are often found acting conjointly.

Temperature.

Though change in temperature is a powerful agent in the formation of soil, disintegrating the rocks by repeated expansion and contraction, and dissolving their constituents by the infiltration of thermal waters, it is of minor importance in the erosion and transportation of soils, except in the movement of glaciers, which will be treated later. In some instances however, its action is quite apparent. Shaler states (from observation made in Northern Kentucky,) that loam soil on a slope of six degrees, will be moved down the incline by the action of frost at the aevrage of one foot in fifteen years.

Pluvial Erosion.

Though the eroding power of rain drops is considerable, it is rarely that their action can be distinguished from that of other agencies.

Lyell, however, refers the Earth Pillars near Botzen in the Tyrol to the action of falling rain drops. These pillars are many hundreds in number, and some of them sixty feet in height, their summits being protected by capping stones. Some of these capstones are ten feet in diameter. The pillars are round, and vertically grooved and fluted, and are said to present an elegant appearance.

Stream Erosion.

Many rivers owe their names to the materials they carry in solution or suspension. As illustration of this, we would mention the Yellow river of China, the Blue, and White Niles of Africa, the Red and Missouri of the United States,—the latter meaning Big Muddy—and the Black river of New York State.

Salt and alkaline lakes, mineral springs, the tufa and sinter deposits of geysers, the numerous caves in limestone regions,—all indicate the great dissolving power of carbonaceous and alkaline waters. According to Hovey the united length of the known caverns of the Mammoth cave amount to 150 miles, 12,000,000 cubic yards of cavernous space having been excavated.

Owens quotes Shaler to the effect that there are at least 100,000 miles of open caverns beneath the surface of the carboniferous limestone of Kentucky.

The coral reefs and islands of our tropic seas, and the immense chalk deposits, which have accumulated in their beds, indicate the amount of calcium carbonate in solution carried by our rivers.

Stockbridge states that by the solution and removal of the underlying gypsum beds in the Permian formation near Mansfield, Prussia, and other localities bordering on the Hartz mountains, earth cavings occur of such extent as to form moors and marshes or even fertile meadows.

Russell informs us that the Thames river at Kingston transports daily 1,682 tons of inorganic matter in solution, or 603,930 tons annually; the Croton river, which supplies New York City with water, transports annually 66,795 tons; the Hudson, 1,460,000 tons; and the Mississippi, 112,862.171 tons.

Johnson states that the Rhine daily removes from the country supplying its waters an amount of nitric acid equivalent to 220 tons of saltpeter; the Seine, 270 tons, and the Nile, 1,100 tons.

Russell gives the fifty million tons of inorganic matter annually transported in solution by the St. Lawrence river as consisting of sodium, potassium, calcium ,magnesium, chlorine, silica, carbonic acid and sulphuric acid, with traces of other substances.

Powell tells us that the silt carried by the Rio Grande during the year ending June 30th, 1890, was, in round numbers, 3,830,000 tons. Allowing 100 pounds per cubic foot, this would cover a square mile two and three-fourths feet in depth.

Le Conte, is authority for the statement that the annual discharge of sediment by the Ganges is 6,388,000,000 cubic feet. This amount spread over the basin of this river (400,000 square miles) would make a layer 1-1757 of a foot thick. The Ganges, therefore, erodes its basin one foot in 1,757 years.

According to Humphreys and Abbot, the Mississippi discharges annually 7,471,411,200 cubic feet of sediment. This, spread equally over its basin (1,240,000 square miles) would cover it to the depth of 1-4640 of a foot. Therefore, the Mississippi requires 4,640 years to erode its basin one foot.

It will be seen if we take the Mississippi as a typical stream, and assume the average elevation of the land to be 2000 feet, provided no elevation of the surface takes place in the meantime, 10,000,000 years would suffice to reduce the land surface to an approximate base level.

Sir Archibald Geikei, writing of Scotland says: The Pentland Hills, which now separate the strata of Midlothean coal fields from those of the western part of the country, were certainly at one time buried under carboniferous deposits to a depth of probably, not less than 5,000 or 6,000 feet. The mass of material worn away must have been equal to forty-two cubic miles, more than five times the bulk of the present Pentland Hills, and would form a group of mountains nearly a thousand feet higher than the loftiest of the Grampians.

According to Shaler, the carboniferous formations of the Appalachian system once extended across Kentucky and Tennessee, and he states that the total thickness eroded from the surface of the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky cannot be less than two thousand feet, and may have been much more.

In South America between the hills of Monte Algere, and Almeirim, bordering the Guiana plateau, and the Santarems bordering the Brazilian plateau, is a valley 700 miles in width and reaching from the Atlantic to the Andes mountains. Over this entire valley, according to Agassiz, to a depth equal to the height of the fringing hills, or 800 feet, the sands and clays have been swept away by the Amazon into the Atlantic.

In mountain districts the estimates of erosion are made in miles. In the Uintah mountain region, over an area of 2,000 square miles, an average thickness of three and a half miles have been taken away; from the Wahsatch an average of six miles.

Marine Erosion.

The coast line of our continents in many parts is gradually receding as the result of wave erosion. The form of our New England coast is largely determined by this cause. At Cape May the coast is said to be wearing away at the rate of nine feet per annum. At Norfolk, England, the rate of wave erosion is three feet; at Yorkshire six feet. On the western coast of Scotland, especially among the Orkney, Shetland and Hebrides Islands, the wasting effect of the sea is still greater. Many islands have been eroded until only a nucleus of rock remains. Along the northern coast of Norway the sea has eaten its way through the heart of the Scandinavian range of mountains, and is now gnawing at its receding slope.

Agassiz states that a strip of land along the eastern coast of Brazil not less than a hundred leagues in width, extending from Cape St. Roque to the northern extremity of South America, has been eaten away by the Atlantic, so that several former tributaries now empty directly into the ocean.

Much of the material eroded from the general land surface finds a temporary resting place as river swamp deposits, and bottom-lands. Shaler estimates the amount of alluvial soil on this continent at over 200,000 square miles.

Napolean characterized the Netherlands as a deposit of the Rhine, and laid claim to that country, as, by natural right the property of him, who controlled the sources of the river.

In the mountainous districts the amount of material brought down from the mountains and spread out in alluvial cones are formed on opposite sides of a valley, they may unite and close a valley. Acording to Russell, Lake Tulare, in Southern California, is retained in its broad valley by such cones, composed of material swept down by torrents from canons in the Sierra Nevadas.

Lake Pepin in the Misnissippi is caused by the excess of material dropped by the Chippewa on mingling its waters with those of the larger stream.

The delta of the Rhone in Lake Geneva has advanced one and a half miles since the occupation of the country by the Romans, and the delta of the same river at its mouth in the Mediterranean has advanced thirteen miles during the Christian era. The delta of the Po has advanced twenty miles since the time of Augustus.

The delta of the Mississippi has pushed its way into the Gulf of Mexico at the rate of one mile in sixteen years. The mean depth of this delta as determined by Lyell, is 528 feet, and its superficial area 13,600 square miles. The delta of the Nile is 100 miles long and 200 miles wide; and the depth of the deposit in the Nile valley, opposite Memphis, is forty feet. The delta of

RAG APPLE KORNDYKE
HE IS COMING

His first two daughters to come in milk are now in test; one junior two-year-old has over 16 pounds, averaging nearly four per cent fat; the other has over 15 pounds at one year ten months and averages over four per cent. fat. His daughters will be retained in the herd until after they have been tested.

Let us price you a young bull sired by him and out of a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, the only living sire of the breed who has produced four daughters that have official records over 30 pounds each.

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Pietje 22nd's Woodcrest Lad, No. 39849 The dam of this bull is the great imported cow Pietje 22nd, No. 70884: seven day record, 679.9 lbs. milk, 31.62 lbs. butter; 30 day record, 2786.4 lbs. milk, 128.38 lbs. butter; one hundred and twenty days, 9291.5 lbs. milk, 395.38 lbs. butter. Six months record, 13,673.9 lbs. milk, 566.60 lbs. butter.

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A BULL CALF, SIRED BY PAUL BEETS COLANTHA, a son of Paul Beets DeKol. Dam, Manor DeKol Lady Burke 3rd, (A. R. O. 24.81), a daughter of Duchess Ormsby Butter King and out of a daughter of Manor DeKol.

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ALLENVAIL FARM

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DUNHAM BROS. Bainbridge, N. Y.

the Ganges and Brahmapootra is 200 miles long and 200 miles wide, at its base, and comprises an area of 200,000 square miles; the delta of the Hoang Ho, not less than 96,500 square miles.

Such tide-swept rivers as the Amazon, the St. Lawrence and many others have their burdens carried far out to sea. It is probable that such submarine beds as the bank of Newfoundland, and the great Bahama banks are derived from such sources.

Adobe.

Adobe which is a sub-alluvial deposit, or land wash, forms a large part of the surface of the arid region of our country. Thousands of square miles in Colorado, New Mexico, Western Texas, Arizona, Southern California, Nevada, Utah, Southern Oregon, Southern Idaho and Wyoming, are covered with adobe. Russell thinks an estimate of 3,000 feet is not too much for this deposit in many of the valleys of this arid region. In some of the larger valleys are rocky crests, called "lost mountains," which project above the broad level of the desert surface. These are in reality the summits of precipitous mountains, that have been almost completely buried beneath these recent accumulations.

Loess.

In many of the river basins of this country and Europe, such as the Mississippi, the Rhine and the Danube occur extensive deposits of a material called loess. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to how this deposit in the river valleys was made; but in China, in the basin of the Hoang Ho, where the most extensive deposits of loess occurs, all seem to agree that it is a wind-drift deposit. Hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory in northern China are deeply buried under this wind-drift loess, blown from the salt plains of Siberia. According to Richthofen this loess reaches a depth of 2,000 feet.

Sand Dunes.

The power of the wind to transport sand by means of the slow moving dune, is not in considerable. Often cultivated districts are inundated. In eastern England, about a century ago, a considerable village, known as Eccles, was overwhelmed by a vast marching dune. In the small kingdom of Denmark, inclusive of Schleswig and Holstein, dunes cover an area of more than one hundred and sixty thousand acres. The dunes of the Prussian coast are estimated to cover from eighty-five to one hundred thousand acres, those of Holland one hundred and forty thousand acres, and of Gascony, France, more than two hundred thousand acres. According to Hayden, on the Niobrara river alone an area of twenty thousand square miles, is covered by sand dunes.

Glaciers.

Spread over the northern United States and Canada, over hill and dale, mountain and valley, is an unstratified, unfossiliferous mass of clay, sand, gravel, striated and subangular boulders, forming a heterogeneous covering of soil from a few feet to hundreds of feet in depth. This is the glacial drift left on the retreat of the great continental ice sheet. This glacier planed down the surface of the land, scooped out lake basins, obliterated ancient lines of drainage, and left the country dotted with roches-moutonnees, eskers, drumlins and lakes.

Northern Europe presents also a drift covered area, though the southern limit there, is in the vicinity of the fiftieth parallel of north latitude, while in America the limit extends to below the fortieth parallel.

During the melting away of the glaciers ,great modification in surface topography occurred. River beds were widened, valleys eroded, and vast deposits of stratified sands and clays were made.

Observations.

In the necessarily brief and cursory treatment of the first part of my subject, I think enough has been said to show the diversity of Nature's ways, and the magnitude of her work.

One of the chief benefits will be derived when we attempt to realize that the agencies that have wrought such mighty changes are still at work. Though not always in one locality or in the same degree, yet somewhere, and in some measure, they are active.

Percolating carbonaceous waters still dissolve out the constituents of the soil, and disintegrate the toughest rocks, the rivers still carry their load of sediment to the sea, and the sand dunes still march before the prevailing winds. Even the Continental glacier still grinds the surface over 50,000 square miles of Greenland rocks.

It may well be noted that in most instances the soil partakes largely of the nature of the underlying rocks.

This often holds true, even in the drift area, since the drift, though it may contain material transported for hundreds of miles, the larger part consists of material derived from near-by sources.

The soil of Silurian districts are usually inferior, as in parts of New England, while in sandstone regions it is not infrequently sterile and barren. The islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard are composed of sands swept out from beneath the glaciers of New England. Martha's Vineyard comprises an area of 30,000 acres but is of so little productive value as to be considered unworthy of taxation.

On the other hand soils derived from Devonian shales, and carboniferous limestones, are exceedingly rich and productive. As examples of the former, we mention the wheat lands of the Genesee Valley, the Oak openings of Ohio, and pine lands of Michigan; of the latter, the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky is world famous.

PART TWO—MAN'S INFLUENCE.

Man's influence has not been uniform. Sometimes he has sought to conserve Nature's resources; but often he has ignorantly or wantonly contributed to hasten, or augment, her ravages.

Baneful Influence from Destruction of Forests.

When travelling in Georgia and Alabama in 1846, says Lyell, I saw in both these states the commencement of hundreds of valleys in places where the native forests had recently been removed. One of these newly formed gullies or ravines occurs three miles and a half due west of Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia. In 1826 before the land was cleared it had no existence; but when the trees of the forest were cut down, cracks three feet deep were caused by the sun's heat in the day. The rush of waters through these cracks during rains has in twenty years cut a chasm 55 feet in depth, 330 yards in length, and varying from 20 to 180 feet in width.

The traveler through northern Mississippi, says King, sees tens of thousands of formerly fertile acres now barren sands, and it is probably within the truth to estimate that ten per cent. of upland Mississippi has been so far converted into bad lands as to be practically ruined for agriculture under existing commercial conditions, and that the annual loss in real estate exceeds the revenue from all sources; and all this havoc has been wrought within a quarter of a century. The processes, too, are accumulative; each year's rate of destruction is higher than the last.

Although our land is still almost of virgin fertility, says Shaler, a heedless negligence of our duty towards it has led to the destruction of the soil over an aggregate area of probably not less than 4,000 square miles. He adds, I am satisfied that at least five percent of the soils which have in their time proved fertile under tillage, are now unfit to produce anything more valuable than scanty pasturage.

This is a serious charge against New World methods, but let us see how the account stands in the Old World.

In the Old World.

Perhaps I cannot do better than to

SPECIAL OFFER from OAKLAND FARM

Eight Heifers

¶ From one to two years old. Not bred. ¶ All sired by a bull whose dam is a 25-lb daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld Count DeKol. ¶ They are a nice straight, fine, well marked thrifty bunch. A little small for their age, but very desirable at the price I can make. ¶ If interested don't wait to write but come and see them at once for they will go quickly. ¶ Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern electric cars every hour from Rochester, Auburn and Syracuse.

T. A. MITCHELL, - - - Weedsport, N. Y.

quote from the Earth as Modified by Human Action, by Marsh. He says: "If we compare the present physical condition of the Roman Empire with descriptions that ancient historians and geographers have given, we shall find that more than half of their whole extent is either destroyed and surrendered to hopeless desolation, or greatly reduced in productiveness and population."

"Vast forests have disappeared from mountain spurs and ridges; the vegetable earth accumulated beneath the trees by the decay of leaves and fallen trunks, the soil of the Alpine pastures which skirted and indented the woods, and the mould of the upland fields, are washed away; meadows once fertilized by irrigation are waste and unproductive, because the cisterns and reservoirs that supported the ancient canals, are broken, or the springs that fed them, are dried up; rivers famous in history and song have shrunk to brooklets;—— The beds of brooks have widened into broad expanses of pebbles and gravel, over which, in the hot season one may pass dry shod, but in winter sea-like torrents thunder; harbors once marts of extensive commerce, are shoaled by the deposits of the rivers at whose mouths they lie; thousands of leagues of fertile lowlands have been converted into u productive and miasmic morasses."

"The multitude and extent of yet remaining architectural ruins, and of decayed works of internal improvements found in the countries of Northern Africa, Arabia, Sicily, Messopotamia, Armenia, Greece, Syria and parts of Italy and Spain, show that at a former epoch a dense population inhabited these districts. Such a population as could have been supported only by a productiveness of soil of which we at present discover but slender traces."

"If, to this realm of desolation, we add the wasted and solitary soils of Persia and the remoter East that once fed millions, we shall see that a territory larger than all Europe, the abundance of which sustained a population scarcely inferior to that of the whole Christian world, has been withdrawn from human use, or, at best, thinly inhabited by tribes too few in number, too few in superfluous production, and too little advanced in culture and the social arts, to contribute anything to the general moral and material interests of the great commonwealth of man. "The decay of these once flourishing countries, is due in most part to the direct violence of hostile human force, but in a far greater proportion, to man's ignorant disregard of the laws of Nature, or in consequence of war and of civil and ecclesiastical tyranny and misrule."

To this account of Old World improvidence should be added the Spanish destruction of the vast works of irrigation found among the Peruvians of the New World, whom they so cruelly subjugated."

Prescott in his "Conquest of Peru" says: "Husbandry was pursued by them (the Incas) on principles that may be called truly scientific. It was the oasis of their political institutions.

Much of the country along the seacoast was sterile, to these parts water was conveyed by means of canals and subterranean aqueducts executed on a noble scale. They consisted of large slabs of freestone nicely fitted together without cement. Some of these aqueducts were of great length. One that traversed the district of Condesuyn measured between four and five hundred miles in length. Passages were sometimes opened through rocks, mountains were turned, rievrs and marshes crossed; in short, the same obstacles were surmounted as in the construction of their mighty roads. Near Coxamarca, a tunnel is still visible, which they excavated in the mountains, to give an outlet to the waters of a lake, when these rose to a height in the rainy

season to threaten the country with inundation.''

Prescott adds: ''The Peruvians showed a similar spirit of enterprise in their schemes for introducing cultivation into the mountainous parts of their domain. Many of the hills were too precipitous for cultivation. These they cut into terraces, faced with rough stones, diminishing in rough gradations towards the summit; so that the lower strip, or ''Anden,'' as it was called by the Spaniards, might comprehend hundreds of acres, the uppermost was only large enough to accommodate a few rows of Indian corn.''

''Everywhere the land teemed with evidences of agricultural wealth, from the smiling valleys along the coast to the terraced steeps of the Sierras, which, rising into pyramids of vegetation, glowed with all the splendors of tropical verdure.''

''Famine so common at that period in every country of civilized Europe, was an evil unknown in the dominion of the Incas.''

Withe the advent of the Spaniard how great the changes! The aqueducts fell into ruin, and the irrigated lands returned to their desert condition; the roads were unrepaired, and the terraces washed away; the country was plundered of its wealth, and its people nearly exterminated.

The French Alps.

Marsh writing of the French Alps, says: ''The elements of destruction are increasing in violence. The devastation advances in geometrical progression as the higher slopes are bared, and the ruin from above helps to hasten the devastation below.————Unless prompt, energetic measures are taken it is easy to fix the epoch when the French Alps will be but a desert.''

''About an hour from Thusis,'' he says, ''on the Splugen road, opens the awful chasm of the Nolla, which a hundred years ago poured its peaceful waters through smiling meadows protected by the wooded slope of the mountains. But the woods were cut down, and with them departed the rich pastures, the pride of the valley, now covered with piles of rocks and rubbish swept down from the mountains.'' ''This result,'' he adds, ''is the more to be lamented as it was entirely compassed by the improvidence of man in thinning the forests.''

Elisee Reclus says: ''The devastating action of the streams in the French Alps is a very curious phenomenon from a historical point of view; for it explains why so many of the districts of Syria, Greece, Asia Minor, Africa and Spain have been forsaken by their inhabitants. The men have disappeared along with the trees; the axe of the woodman no less than the sword of the conqueror has put an end to, or transplanted entire populations. If some modern Atilla, traversing the Alps, made it his business to desolate these valeys forever, the first thing he should do would be to encourage the inbahitants in their senseless work of destruction.''

Whoever witnessed the destruction in our own locality, caused by the storm of last winter, can well believe that the devastation wrought by the mountain torrents described, has not been overdrawn. When we consider that the carrying power of water increases as the sixth power of its velocity, it is easy to comprehend what a tremendous increase in destructive energy is given to a stream by the rapid accumulation of waters unretarded by their natural barriers, the forests.

But the increased severity of drouths, the drying up of springs and consequent loss of water power from shrunken streams; the destructive spring floods of our rivers; these are not the only injuries wrought by the destruction of forests.

Increased Destructive Power of the Wind.

Marsh says: ''The sand-hills of the Frische Nehrung, on the coast of Prussia, were formerly wooded down to the water's edge, and it was only in the last century that, in consequence of the destruction of the forests, they became moving sands. There is every reason to believe that the dunes of the Netherlands were clothed with trees until after the Roman invasion. The old geographers speak of vast forests extending to the very brink of the sea; but drifting coast dunes are first mentioned by the chroniclers of the Middle Ages, and so far as we know they have assumed a destructive character in consequence of the improvidence of man. The history of the dunes of Michigan, so far as I have been able to learn, is the same. Thirty years ago when the region was scarcely inhabited, they were generally covered with a thick growth of trees, chiefly pines and underwood, and there was little appearance of undermining and wash on the lake side, or of shifting of the sands, except where the trees had been cut.

Dr. Dwight in describing the dunes of Cape Ann, as they were in 1800 says: ''They were partly if not completely coveerd with beach grass, fringed with whartleberry bushes, and tufted with a small and singular growth of oaks.''

Though the effects of man's improvidence has been very great there is a partial reverse of this picture. Let us glance for a short space at some of the

Beneficial Effects of Man's Influence..

Among man's works which have been beneficial, we might enumerate such as; planting of new forests; restraining of inundations of streams; compelling torrents to aid in raising the level of morasses, which their own overflows have created, rescuing lands submerged by the ocean by diking, draining of swamps and lakes, checking the march of coast dunes, and even irrigating and making fertile, portions of the great Sahara desert.

Elisee Reclus writing of the ''landes'' of Gascony, France, a barren tract lying between the rivers Gi-

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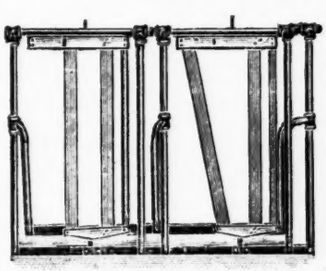

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We wish to say that these sales will be conducted in the same manner as the C. F. Hunt and the Cleveland Sales have been conducted in the past, ON THE SQUARE, and that we will put forth every effort possible at all times in making them headquarters for intending purchasers who are wanting good, straight. serviceable well bred animals of good individuality that will go out and improve on your hands and give satisfaction.

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We wish to thank our old customers for their patronage and trust we will still have you with us. For further information address

Hunt-Cleveland Sale Co. Syracuse, N. Y.

ronde and Adour, and consisting of 25,000,000 acres, says: "For some years past, the labor of man has done much in turning to account the vast domains, once so neglected; private individuals, and communities have, with equal energy sought to enrich themselves by replacing the heath with pines and other trees; and there can be no doubt that, at an early future the whole extent of the landes will be covered with forests and cultivated grounds. There are now but few places where we can still see what the whole plateau once was, stretching from the edge of the vineyards of Bordeaux to the country at the foot of the Pyrenean hills."

Reclus also says, that the Belgians are reducing the landes of the Campine, which extended in 1849 over a surface of 245,000 acres, at the rate of 3,950 acres per year.

In this country much interest has been aroused in the subject of forestry. Government appropriations have been made, schools of forestry established, but still the destruction of the forests continues.

Marsh writing in 1885 says that the area of the sand dunes of France already secured from drifting, planted by the methods of Bremontier, approaches 100,000 acres.

The same author says, the draining of the Lincolnshire fens in England, has converted 400,000 acres of marsh, pool and tide water flats into plow, and pasture lands; and that within the present century more than half a million acres of swamp land have been drained and brought under cultivation in Hungary, and, that works are in progress that will ultimately recover a still larger area for human use.

The amount of surface gained to agriculture in the Netherlands by diking, and draining shallow bays and lakes, amounts to over 800,000 acres, equal to one-tenth the area of the kingdom."

It is stated that 6,000,000 acres of land are irrigated in British India. In fourteen districts in the presidency of Madras, not less than 43,000 reservoirs constructed by the ancient native rulers for the purpose of irrigation, are now in use, while there are in these same districts 10,000 others in ruins. These reservoirs are formed by damming the outlets of natural valleys; the dams average half a mile in length, though some are said to be thirty miles long forming ponds covering from 37,000 to 50,000 acres.

In 1890 Powel states that there were then 8,000,000 acres of irrigated land actually under cultivation in the United States. The amount has been materially increased since.

Probably the greatest irrigation project of the age is the great dam at Assuan, Egypt. This Nile dam will store a body of water three times larger than Lake Geneva, Switzerland. It is estimated to cost $24,000,000 and by its aid 1,600,000 acres of Lybian desert will be reclaimed.

From the report of the Agricultural Deparemtnt of the United States for January 1872, it appears that in the way of swamp-drainage, and securing land from overflow 200,000 acres had been, or were being subjected to this method of improvement.

Not many years since the French Government sunk a number of Artesian wells in the Algerian desert, and it is said that every well became the uncleus of a settlement which was proportioned to the supply of water. The nomadic tribes abandoning their wandering life, established themselves around the wells and planted groves of palms and other perennials.

Marsh relates that until 1714 the Kander, a river which drains several large Alpine valleys, ran for a considerable distance parallel with the Lake of Thun, and a few miles below the city of the name, emptied into the

river Aar. On acount of its frequently flooding the flats along the lower part of the course, two parallel tunnels were cut through the intervening rock and the river diverted into the lake. The lake was two hundred feet deep at the point where the river was conducted into it, but the gravel and sand carried down by the Kander, has formed at its mouth a delta containing more than a hundred acres which is still advancing at the rate of several yards a year.

Another case was the turning of the Liuth into the Wallensee. This river formerly sent its waters directly into Lake Zurich often producing disastrous inundations. In both of these cases a great quantity of valuable land was rescued from the overflow.

In the partial survey of man's relation to the soil in the past, I think enough data have been produced of his influence for evil or for good, to serve as a warning against his future careless and improvident treatment of the earth from which he must draw his sustenance, as well as suggest the enormous possibilities for improvement still open to him and his posterity.

Measures of Amelioration that May be Employed.

Nature has her destructive agencies, and her restorative agencies. Man should study Nature to discover how best to retard the former and augment the latter.

Water applied to arid lands will prevent the removal of the soil by wind-drift and secure it to cultivation. Powell tells us that there are 100,000,000 acres of arid land in the United States that may be brought under irrigation by utilizing the water of perennial stream. 8,000,000 acres have been irrigated; 100,000,000 suitable to irrigation. A vast but unestimated amount more may be reclaimed by utilizing storm waters, the waters of natural reservoirs, and artesian supplies.

New South Wales has recently expended the sum of $27,000,000 in constructing reservoirs for the storage of storm waters, and British India has one district where 400,000 wells draw water from sand reservoirs, by means of which 1,250,000 acres are irrigated. All of these methods are, then feasible, but remain, except in a small way, yet to be applied.

The Aurundo Arenaria is a plant that grows not above twenty-four inches in height, but sends its roots into the soil for a distance of fifty feet or more. It has the peculiar property of flourishing best in the loosest soils. A sand shower seems to refresh it as the rain revives the thirsty plants of our common earth. Its roots bind together the sand dunes anad its leaves protect the surface. The decomposition of its leaves forms a vegetable mold over the surface that holds the moisture. Other plants find a foothold, and lastly forest trees; and the reclamation is complete. The area of dunes in France secured from drifting, prior to 1885, was 100,000 acres. Why not try the Arundo on the dunes of this country?

The most of our swamp and marsh lands are the result of deposit of silt brought by the streams from the uplands. A proper system of drainage will restore them to cultivation. In England 400,000 acres have been reclaimed; in Hungary 500,000; in this country 200,000. But according to Shaler over 60,000,000 acres in the United States are susceptible to improvement by similaar methods.

Some one may say, "I have no swamp lands, and I do not live in an arid region, neither am I afraid of being overwhelmed by a sand dune. How am I interested in these things? If in none of these places, you may live in a valley, or on a hill side. In the former place, your crops are perpetually subject to destruction, and your life endangered, by the periodical overflow of some stream or river; in the latter, your land is continually subject to impoverishment by having the more valuable portions of the soil washed into the valleys or carried away by the streams.

Whoever has looked down upon Cayuga lake from Cornell campus after a storm, could not have failed to notice the distinct line separating the clear water of the lake from the muddy flood waters being emptied into it. The Inlet delta for two miles back and to a depth of two hundred feet, more or less, has been built up in a similar manner by soil washed from the surrounding hillsides and valleys. The larger supplies come from roadways and plowed fields. Very little material is taken from the grassed areas and wooded districts. Vegetation prevents wash and accumulates vegetable mold that acts as a sponge to absorb rain fall and prevent its rapid discharge into the streams. Deep cultivation also increases the absorbing capacity of the soil.

A solid impervious block of soil a yard square has a surface of fifty-four square feet. Reduced to fine soil this area is said to be increased ten thousand times. The hydrostatic capacity of soil is in proportion to its fineness. It is easy to see how careful fining of the soil in cultivation increases its power to absorb water.

Underdraining is a most valuable means of preventing land wash, for water taken through the soil does not erode as when flowing over it; also, its fertility is increased, as the nitric acid and ammonia washed from the air is retained by the soil, instead of being carried into the streams. This is variously estimated at from six to ten pounds an acre per annum.

Thus, by planting forests about the headwaters of streams, and areas unprofitable for cultivation; the accumulation of vegetable mold in the soil; underdraining; deep cultivation and careful fining of the soil, with careful attention of cover crops, will go far toward correcting the evil of loss of fertility of our uplands, and the ravages from floods in our valleys.

Another sourse of depletion to the soil is her vast array of products transported overland, and over water, by the way of commerce. Much of this fertility is never returned to the land. Nothing is ever absolutely lost. What is consumed as food products must eventually be returned undiminished to its elementary state. The intelligence of the age should find some method of restoring the waste products of our great cities to the soil whence they came; some method less improvident than consigning them to the depths of the sea.

Man's Moral Obligations.

Few people realize their true relation to the soil, or the extent of the moral obligation they are under to bequeath it unimpoverished to their posterity. What we are, we own to the soil. What we may become depends upon what we may draw from it. Our blood is simply the elements of the soil in solution. Great civilizations must be deep-rooted, and the richer the soil the grander their achievements.

We stand upon an eminence builded by all ages that have preceded us. We can look back over the history of the past. Having so many failures and successes before us, our responsibilities are increased. We are not dominated by political tyrrany, or religious superstition and fanaticism. Our age is pre-eminently the age of science.

The microscope has made possible the sciences of Micology and Bacteriology, and opened a vast field of otherwise unattainable knowledge. With the science of geology, physics and chemisary we are enabled to know more of the earth, and her laws, than could have been dreamed by Plato and Aristotle. With the added forces of steam and electricity, there is scarcely any assignable limit to man's present and prospective control of terrestrial Nature. He may impound the Nile, harness Niagara and converse with his neighbors across the Atlantic.

With such possibilities of control, for Americans to allow the soil of America to become impoverished, as it has become in many of the countries of the Old World, would be equivalent to committing treason against future civilizations.

TRIBUTE TO A COW.

W. W. Marple, Muncie, Ind.

I am impresesd that some of the characteristics of the dairy cow are modesty, fidelity, patience, constancy and industry, and for these qualities she commands our admiration and is entitled to our most generous consideration. I commend this wonderful animal to you for her intrinsic worth. For thousands of years she has furnished a table delicacy that is not only desirable but a necessity. This animal that by the Hindoos is worshipped, that is regarded by them as having no superior, that is represented as stairs that lead to heaven and that are adored in heaven; this noble, silent partner of ours is man's best friend and to whom we owe the most of the source from which we get a large portion of every meal.

When we awake, we behold the walls on which the plaster has been held by her hair, we fasten our clothes with buttons and we comb our hair with a comb that is made from her horns. We put on our feet a pair of shoes made from her skin, and as we enter the dining room and sit down to a tempting breakfast we find she has provided us with a piece of cheese, a cup of milk, a pitcher of cream for our coffee, a plate of hot cream biscuits, a dish of butter, a smoking beefsteak; and above everything else, are the bright, interesting, idolized children, who e foster mother she is. We go to our office and fasten together important documents with glue made from her hoofs, and when we go to dinner we enjoy her bountiful provision, soup made from her tail; elegant roast beef, pumpkin pie made with her milk out of pumpkins grown on land fertilized with her bones, and we eat it with teeth that through a chemical process has been made from her paunch.

She is the only animal that works day and night. By day she gathers food and by night she converts it into these articles of diet and usefulness. In this country she commenced her mission at Plymouth Rock, and, tied behind the dust-covered emigrant wagon, she has gone with man to the setting sun.

As westward the star of the empire took its course, she went in advance of civilization and not only prepared the way but made it possible for the early settler to stay. It was her sons that hauled the emigrant wagon and broke the sod in the early settlement of this country. She endured all the hardships of the pioneer, and during her march as well as when settled, she picked up the straws that blew her way and furnished the milk to fill the breast of her who rocked the cradle and fed the babe that became a ruler.

MEN.

Some men have the talent, some men have the gall,
Some have too much money, some have none at all;
Some men are good looking, many men are not,
Every man thinks some man has a happier lot.

Some men work for glory, some for daily bread;
Some keep slipping backward, some men get ahead;
Some men deem their honor of all dear things first,
Some think the best thing is a constant thirst.

Some men sit in darkness, some achieve the heights,
Some men's wives are beauties, some men's wives are frights;
Some men useful knowledge all their lives pursue,
Caring not for riches—they are mighty few.

Some men live to lighten other people's woes,
Some men live to plunder, some men live to pose;
Some men have the talent, some men have the gall,
Each man thinks his hardship heaviest of all.

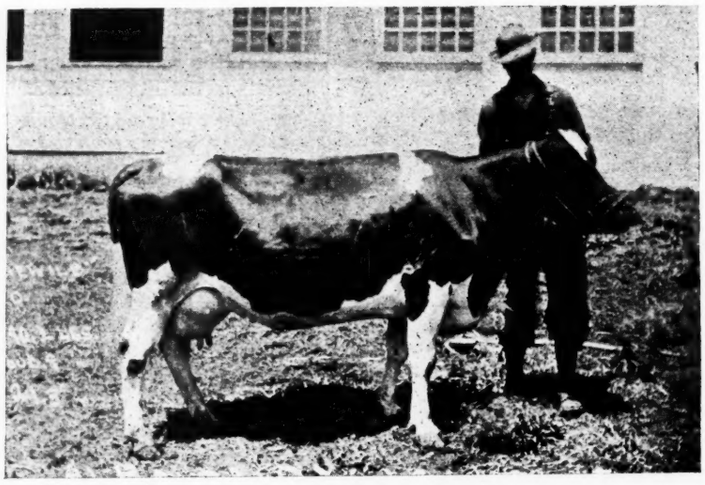
The following reply as to what constitutes success won a prize of $250.00 for Mrs. A. J. Stanley, of Lincoln, Kansas:

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much: Who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children: Who has filled his niche and accomplished his task: Who has left the world better than he has found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul: Who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it: Who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had: Whose life was an inspiration—whose memory a benediction."

At the commencement exercises of one of our large colleges a prominent lawyer had been asked to address the graduates. Being very busy at this time, he neglected to give any thought to the subject of his discourse. On arriving at the hall where the exercises were held he was still at a loss for a topic. In passing through a large swing door which led into the hall itself the word "Push" painted on the door happened to catch his eye. Like a flash it occurred to him that here was a text that he could use very appropriately. When his turn came to speak he arose and addreses dthe audience in somewhat the following manner:

"Young gentlemen, the subject of my little talk with you this morning can be expressed in one short word; it is a thing that is especially applicable to the young men, who, in one line or another, are going out into life to make your way. It is a thing without which no man is quite sure of attaining success. Gentlemen, on yonder door is the word I refer to."

Every eye in the room immediately glanced toward the door indicated, but on the inside the word "Pull" was plainly painted. The laughter and applause which followed were deafening, and it was some time before he could explain his statement.—Lippincott's Magazine.



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is sold, but a very promising son of his, whose dam is a daughter of "Plum Hengerveld De Kol" and sister to Alma Coin Hengerveld DeKol 29.24 lbs. butter in 7 days—born November 5, 1909—is for sale very reasonable considering quality. Well grown and right every way. More black than white.

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A R. O. Bred Bulls for Sale.

One bull calf by the Milk and Butter King. One by Beauty Pietertje Prince and two by our herd bull Mooie Hartog Fayne. a grandson of Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead, the Champion cow of the world.

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12 HEIFERS
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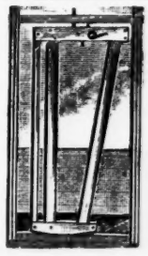
RIVENBURGH BROS.,
Munnsville, N. Y. : : R. D. No. 1



EXCELSIOR
Swing Stanchion
Warranted the Best
30 Days Trial
Stationary when open. Noiseless, Simple, Sanitary Durable. Thousands in use Stand the Test.
The Wasson Stanchion Co.
Box 20, Cuba, N. Y.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRINER
STANCHION

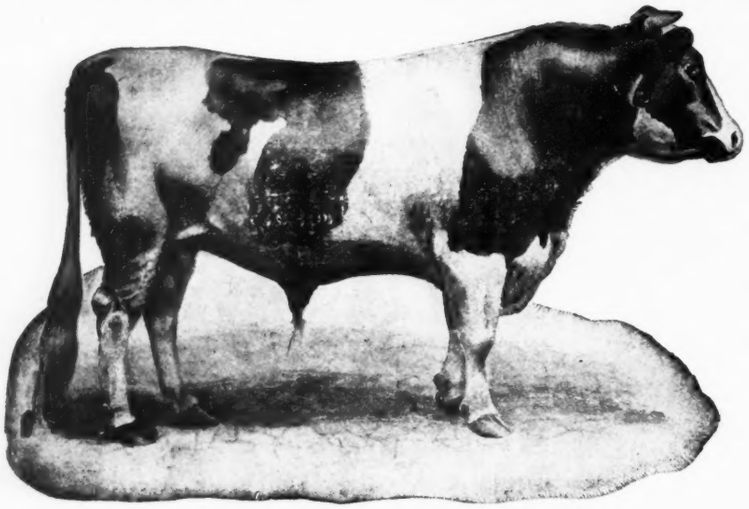
T. A. Mitchell, Weedsport, N.Y. writes: "Your stanchions are all right. I am very much pleased with them."

W. B. CRUMB, Brown Street, Forestville, Conn.

Marydale Stock Farms.

Marydale Aaggie DeKol was born Jan. 28, 1909, and is ready for service. His dam (De Goede DeKol Pauline 73067), dam's dam and dam's sire's dam have each over 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days.
His sire's dam has 23.5 lbs. His sire's sire's dam and his grandsire's dam have each over 26 lbs.
Why is he not a good young bull for anybody to buy?

GRANT B. LOW, NEW BERLIN, N.Y.



Colantha Johanna Lad

The World's Greatest Bull

dams that are noted for their PERSISTENT MILKING qualities.

We believe many breeders are losing sight of the original TYPE and PURPOSE of the Holstein cow as a great many of their cattle are undersize, poor type, with imperfect udders. They seem to have gone crazy over HIGH per cent. of fat and high butter record even at the expense of Size, Type and Persistent Milking Qualities. If the bull's dam has a large record they seem to think that is sufficient.

HEADS THE

Largest Milk Producing Herd in the World

If we could take you into our stables and show you our BREEDING HERD you could readily see why our cows are the LARGEST milk producers in the WORLD.

To note their IMMENSE udders, great depth of body and large size is a marvelous sight.

We, as breeders, do not practice or recommend methods whereby our cows are given an UNUSUALLY LONG REST in order that they may FATTEN for the purpose of INCREASING their PERCENTAGE of butter FAT.

We cannot help but feel that any method that tends to shorten the period of lactation is a detriment to the breed, and any method that tends to lengthen the period of lactation is a decided improvement. We feel that in no way can breeders benefit the breed (and themselves) more, than in selecting their animals from This Kind and there is not apt to be in the future, as less than 3 per cent. of the cattle in the United States are PURE BRED.

In looking their bulls over carefully you are apt to find them SLOPING on the rump, WASP WASTED and rather UNDER SIZE, in short the OPPOSITE you would expect to find; but they will tell you he is sired by such and such a bull and out of a dam with a large record and therefore MUST be a good one, forgetting that these characteristics are transmitted to a degree of certainty to their offspring.

Is it surprising that so many breeders are offering their bulls at farmers' prices and are apparently surprised at no sales?

The money making, progressive breeders of today are not looking for this kind even at a low figure, but desire LARGE, ROBUST cows, with a good DEPTH of body, perfect shaped udders, capable of giving a Large, continuous flow of milk. There never has been a surplus of

COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD'S offsprings are ALL of fine type and bull calves such as we offer are out of Producing families and Growing in Popularity every day by their performances. If you desire to breed OUR KIND write for prices and extended, pedigrees of young bulls. Visitors always welcome.

REMEMBER THE NAME AND ADDRESS

DUTCHLAND FARMS

FRED F. FIELD HOLSTEIN COMPANY

OAK and BATTLES STREETS

MONTELLO STATION
BROCKTON, MASS.